#### for a moment. ["No! no!" "Question! ques-tion!" from the Democratic side.] Mr. Hale (manifestations of impatience on DUTLOOK AT THE CAPITOL.

Eight Appropriation Bills Still to Dispose Of.

A Dead Lock on Several Almost a Certainty -Disagreements on the Army, Legislative, Post-Office, and Deficiency Appropriation Bills-Others Not Reached-Probable Failure of the Bills.

The committee of conference, who reported disagreement on the Post-Office appropriation bill last evening, differed principally on three subjects, viz: the classification of mail matter the Senate provision of \$400,000 for "fast-mail service," and the Brazilian mall service. The Senate conferees offered to modify the provisions in the last-named subject so as to reduce the rate of compensation to \$25 per mile to provide that proposals shall not be invited, unless the Postmuster-General fails to obtain the carriage of the mails without a contract and to throw open the selection of terminal points in the United States to competition The House conferces, however, refused to accede to this offer of compromise or to make concessions on the other points of difference

above indicated.

\*\*The army bill conferres came to a dead lock on the House prohibition of the presence of troops at the polls under any circumstances, and were also wholly unable to agree upon the subject of army reorganization. The situation with regard to the other appropriation bills in charge of the committee of conference at eleven o'clock last night was as follows:

The sundry civil appropriation bill is in rapid progress of adjustment, and all the points of difference between the two Houses will apparently be reconciled by the committee during the night.

The conference committee on the deficience.

The conference committee on the deficiency bill are as yet unable to reach any agreement concerning the Senate amendment proposing an appropriation of \$250,000 for expenses of an appropriation of \$250,000 for expenses of marshals, election supervisors, &c., and some points are still in controversy; but the differences in regard to the bill and the Post-Office and army bills will undoubtedly be adjusted in the event of a final agreement being reached by the two Houses concerning the clause in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, which provides for a repeal of the Federal election laws.

The prospect for an agreement by the com-

The prospect for an agreement by the committee of conference on the legislative bill is, however, at the present writing, very incon-

#### Congress Last Night.

After having disposed of the sundry civil and river and harbor appropriation bills last night, the Senate took up the motion previously made to reconsider the vote by which the bill making appropriations to pay arrears

of pensions was passed.

Mr. Windom said that when the bill was before them on the 28th of February many Scuators good-naturedly voted for the amendment of Schator Shields, the hero of two wars, placing the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war on the same footing as the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 as to pensions. The best estimate he could obtain showed that this little amendment, so generously adopted, would take from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 out of the Treasury. The subject of such a munficent donation could be considered in a sepa-

Mr. Thurman said he voted for the adoption of that amendment because he was instructed to do so by the Legislature of Ohio, and beof that amendment because he was instructed to do so by the Legislature of Ohio, and because he thought it was right. The soldiers and sailors in the Mexican war gave to this country an empire of territory the value of which could not be estimated.

Mr. Mitchell said he voted for the amendment because he was in favor of it. He gave notice of an amendment he designed offering, namely, "That no person who served in the Confederate army or occupied a civil office used to the counted in, while Packard, could be counted in, while Packard went out, and mentions Mr. Sherman's offer to prove intimi-

ment because he was in rayor of it. He gave notice of an amendment he designed oldering, manely, "That no person who served in the Confederate army or occupied a civil office under the Confederate government shall be enti-dation, asserting that the evidence was not defined to

The Senate (yeas, 28; nays, 27) reconsidered the vote by which the bill was passed, and then reconsidered the vote by which Mr. Shields' amendment was agreed to (yeas, 27; nays, 24).

The question recurring on the Shields amendment, Mr. Mitchell moved to amend it as above noted.

Mr. Mitchell's amendment was disagreed to -yeas, 24; nays, 26-a party vote, with the exception that Messrs. Conover and Patterson voted with the Democrats in the negative. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment, namely:
"Provided, That no pension shall ever be paid
under this act to Jefferson Davis, the late pres-Ident of the so-called Southern Confederacy."

Debate upon this amendment was pending

when our report closed. when our report closed.

The House reassembled at half-past ten o'clock last evening, but took short recesses until a quarter past cleven o'clock, when Mr. Atkins, from the committee of conference on the legislative appropriation bill, reported that they had been unable to agree, and asked for another conference. He said there were differences of opinion in the House, and those same differences existed in the conference Committee. These differences were in regard to the test outh amendment and to the super-visors and deputy marshals amendment. These were the main points of difference between

the two Houses.

Mr. Feater (amid many interruptions from the Democratic side) stated, as one of the members of the conference committee, his belief that the committee could agree on every question in dispute except those of a political mature. The hitch was right there, and nowhere clee. There were four questions of a political form. the two Houses. else. There were four questions of a politica nature pending in the various conferences—or the army bill was the question relating to the use of troops to preserve peace at the polls on the deficiency bill was the question of a deficiency of \$280,000 for the maintenance of the courts, arising largely from the use of \$200,000 g marshals and supervisors of two ques-egisislative bill there were two ques-constanting to the abolition in paying marshals and supervisors of elections ; tions in dispute. One relating to the abolition of the jurors' test oath and the other repealing the statutes creating supervisors and marshals of elections. It was not for him to say which side should yield or should not yield. It seemed to him, however, that there could be no great necessity there could be no great necessity on the part of his Democratic friends to urgo those matters now. They would have both Houses in the next Congress. Myself and my party friends are willing to try to find a point of agreement, but that has been, for so far, re-sisted. Our Democratic friends on the confersisted. Our Democratic friends on the conference committee say they cannot yield, and the
Republican conferees say that they cannot
yield. It may be well enough to order another
conference committee, but the result is to be
precisely the same, unless one side or the other
back down or each side yields something. If
our Democratic friends yields something, as the was the object for which the
Burcau was established and maintained. precisely the same, unless one side or the other back down or each side yields something. If our Democratic friends yield something we can find a point of agreement. So far they have been unwilling to yield anything anywhere. One side or the other will be responsible if we have an extra session. Our Republican friends have worked hard to secure some point if we have an extra session. Our Republican friends have worked hard to secure some point of agreement, but thus far we have failed. It seems to me that an extra session is inavitable. It seems to me that an extra session is inavitable. So far as the Republican side of the House is concerned—f say it in no bravado stail—we cannot yield anything unless some point of agreement can be found on the other side. We will sit it out. I am sure that my Republican then also some point is yielded on the other side we estimates, and documents relative to the award of the printing of the internal revenue stamps and the national bank corrency, in each of

less some point is yielded on the other side we will sit it out till doomsday. [Defant shouts of "All right!" from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Atkins moved the previous question.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Atkins to yield to him

#### MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

Still Another Collision of Ocean Steamers.

Mr. Hale (manifestations of impatience on the Democratic side, and cries of "Vote! vote!") said: "I hope the motion for a new conference will prevail. There is a disposition on the part of some gentlemen to move to recede. (Renewed shouts of "Vote! vote!") In view of the serious embarrassments that would come on the country by an extra session of Congress (which very few same men want) I hope that the six men; to whom the two Houses will entrust these questions will come to some One of the Vessels Takes Fire and Sinks Rescue of the Crew-Yakoob Khan Sues for Peace-Another Indian War that the six men; to whom the two Houses will entrust these questions will come to some accord. There is no reason why one side or the other should insist on everything. We do not care very much about the troops at the polls, or about the repeal of the test oath. As to the supervisors' provision, regulating the election law, the other side can have a fair adlantment. This side is willing to give it. I Threatened-The French Cabinet Growing Unpopular -Confidence Asked.

Collision and Fire at Sea. LONDON, March 3.-The Spanish steamer istment. This side is willing to give it. I ope that this will be appreciated on the other ide. If not, we must sit it out.

Mr. Atkins said in submitting the statement Guillermo, Captain Luzzarraga, from Baltimore February 17 for Liverpool, and the which he did he eschewed everything like an allusion to politics and treated the matter as a simple business transaction. He trusted that the gentlemen (Foster and Hale) did not British steamer Istrian, Captain Simpson, from Liverpool February 25 for Boston, came into design to get any party advantage in this matter in the remarks which they had made. He did not desire to enter on a political discussion of these questions, but to come to a conclusion about them. The vote was taken and a new conference

Liverpool February 25 for Boston, came into collision yesterday (Sunday) four miles southeast of the Skerrils. The Guillerme afterward took fire and sank. The majority of her crew were saved by an Irish steamer. The captain and several of the crew were injured, and a number are missing, but are supposed to be on board a steamer bound for Dublin.

LONDON, March 3.—The steamer Istrian, after the collision with the steamer Guillermo, proceeded to Beaumoris in tow. Thirty-one of the Guillermo's crew were landed at Liverpool by the steamer Lord Athlumuy, which was also in collision with the Istrian, and it is supposed that six others are on board the steamer from Dublin.

APPAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN. on reassembling took a further recess till ten o'clock Monday morning, Mr. Atkins remark-ing that he hoped to get the sundry civil bill into the House by eleven o'clock.

was orderd, Atkins, Durham, and Foster being

CHAIRMAN POTTER'S REPORT.

The Views of Mr. Tilden Presented. On Saturday the chairman of the Potter in-

Messrs, Hiscock, Cox, and Reed, will prepare a

tee which sat in New Orleans, has also pre-

pared a report.

Mr. Potter's report, which is very long, cov-ers all the points except the cipher dispatches, which he leaves for a separate report. He is

are the electors, the judgment of the court, if certified to Washington before the meeting of

agree. He then deals with the conduct of the visit-

nformed that the original document covered

to the production of each item of the work, as

This, of course, Mr. Glover deliberately sup-

omitting the cost of organization, &c. He also

suppressed the fact that in all of the estimates

submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury,

Bureau, it is distinctly stated that the figures

include the cost of the additional labor and

naterial necessary, with a small percentage

Nor was Congress, as Mr. Glover states, in

formed in regard to this matter; but the Sec-retary of the Treasury, in his annual report for 1877 and 1878, submitted all the letters,

and upon which this work was awarded to the

eappointed, The House then took a recess till 12:30, and

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, March 2.—A Reuter telegram from Calentta says the Vicercy of India received a letter from Yakoob Khan, dated February 20, making overtures for a renewal of friendly

A Novelta Town Memory.

which he had prepared to the committee, and it was adopted by the vote of six Democrats to three Republicans, General Butler being absent. The three Republican members present, Messrs, Hiscock, Cox, and Reed, will prepare a that the content of th

Messrs, Hiscock, Cox, and Reed, will prepare a minority report, and General Butler will draw up a separate statement, giving his views more in reference to the bargain with the Hayes party, by which the Democrats recovered the States of South Carolina and Louisiana.

Mr. Stenger, Democratic member of the committee, who was chairman of the subcommittee which sat in New Orleans, has also pre-

THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 2.—The Observer understands that England and France consider they are not authorized to dictate to the Khedivo which he leaves for a separate report. He is forced at the outset to repudiate many of the Democratic witnesses, Anderson, The Jonks, Weber, &c., and ignore their testimony as unreliable. His report is rather of the nature of an elaboration of the Democratic arguments on the Florida and Louisiana cases.

He recommends a law providing that when any State, by the judgment of its court of last resort, shall have declared that the persons who claim to act as electors from the first Monday in December after the Electeral College met were not electors, and were not entitled to act, or where there are disputes as to who are the electors, the judgment of the court, if relative to the reinstatement of Nubar Pasha though they have a perfect right to insist on the Khedive's adhering to his engagement in regard to his appointment of responsible Min-isters. Both Powers are determined to support Mr. Wilson and M. de Blignieres, and will not sanction any arrangement for the composition of an Egyptian Ministry which they disap-

FRENCH CABINET. PARIS, March 2.—Minister de Marcere ex-pressed the desire that the interpellation in re-gard to police malpractice be discussed im-

nediately.

An article in La France, signed by M. Girar certified to Washington before the meeting of the court, it count the two Houses of Congress to receive and count the electors' votes, shall be conclusive as to the right of the disputing electors, unless to the right of the disputing electors, unless two Houses of Congress shall otherwise quires the formation of a Cabinet, presided over by a leader of the majority. It also says the present Ministry has but a short time to live and that the Radicals will speedily suc-

He then deals with the conduct of the visit-ing statesmen, and particularly that of Mr. Noyes, as contrasted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose integrity, independ-ence, and fidelity to all his obligations, and at the same time his justice, fairness, and truth, the report especially commends. He states that the returning board of Louisiana would ceed to power.

LONDON, March 3.—A Paris dispatch to the Standard says: "M. Clemenceau, who moved the adjournment of the debate on the Marcere Interpolation, has evidently succeeded M. Gambetta as leader of the Left. It is reported that the Cabinet at its meeting on Sunday decided to demand a collective vote of confidence. The Bonapartista have determined to support the Radicals. It is expected that the govern-ment will have a small majority."

GERMAN QUARANTINE,
BERLIN, March 2.—The sanitary committee
are discussing the proposals of the Minister of Commerce relative to the establishment of quarantine on the German harbors, which would affect eighteen ports on the North Sea and thirty on the Baltic.

produced whenever the committee offered to receive it; how repeatedly it had been offered, and how repeatedly they were met by some excuso for not producing it.

He refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN. LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Reuter's Telegram Company says Cardinal Nina is about to send a fresh memorandum to Prince Bismarck touching more explicitly the Vatican deems necessary.

## VIRGINIA DEBT QUESTION.

He refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, attempting to show that the letter was actually written and largely influenced political action in Louisiana, and drawing attention to the attempt on the part of Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employees of the Treasury Department, to induce the committee to Final Triumph of the Readjusters. RICHMOND, VA., March 1 .- The House re produce a forged letter in the interest of Mr. nained in session until half-past twelve p. m The Fiorida portion of the report is followed to-day. The fillibustering tactics resulted by a list of all the persons connected with the election who have been appointed to office, and the Louisiana by a still longer list of the staving off flual action on the State debt bill. The pending question during last night's discussion was an amendment providing for the persons in that State appointed to office.

The concluding portion of the report is devoted to what Mr. Potter terms the forged submission of the proposed bill to a vote of the people for ratification before it became a law. was rejected early this morning, and was ection returns of Louisiana, which he views from the bitterest partisan standpoint, charging all who had anything to do with them, directly or indirectly, with complicity in a fraud.

Mr. Steoger will not make a separate report, but will add an expression of his views upon certain points in the testimony to Mr. Potter's which they could not command. Under these report. Mr. Steeger will not make a separate report, but will add an expression of his views upon certain points in the testimony to Mr. Potter's report.

The Republican members of the committee have declined to make any part of their report public until after the meeting of the committee this morning.

More of Glover's Garbling.

The friends of the bill were powerless to press it to a final vote, as the previous question could only be ordered by a two-thirds vote, which they could not command. Under these circumstances, it being apparent that it would be impossible to break down the opposition in time to result in any good, the debt-paying party gave up the fight and voted for adjournment. The bill is thus killed for the present session, and the chances of its finally becoming a law depends entirely upon the Governor callsession, and the chances of its many secondary a law depends entirely upon the Governor calling an extra session. It is generally believed that he will do so, but that he will probably The Capital yesterday published what purported to be a letter from the chief of the Bueau of Engraving and Printing, while we are ostpone it for a month or more

Patal Mine Accidents. ome sixteen or eighteen pages, and that PHILADELPHIA, March 2 .- A special from mong its paragraphs was the following: "The ottaville says John Simmindiza and his son ost of the work given in the preceding tables | Charles were badly burned about the face and is the cost of the labor and material necessary arms by an explosion of sulphur this afternoon in the lower Rausch Creek Colliery, near Tremont. The son inhaled the flames, and is so terribly burned internally that he cannot live. John Phillips, a miner working at the Cameron Colliery, fell head foremost down a ressed to make it appear that Congress had been misled as to the cost of these items by reast this afternoon, breaking several ribs, b des receiving fatal injuries about the head.

#### THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Order Openly Denounced in Church. POTTSVILLE, PA., March 2 .- Rov. Father leilly, of Shenandoah, created considerable excitement in his church to-day by announce ing that he had received from President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, through Pinkerton's detective agency, satisfactory evidence of the existence of the "McNulty gang, said to be an organization founded within the Knights of Labor for the purpose of destroy-ing property. He denounced the Kuights of Labor and the McNulty Gang in strong terms, and concluded by reading the names of those mbers who belonged to his congregation mong them were those of Muff Lawler own as a Mollie Magnire squealer, and M. A. Leary, one of the most prominent leaders of the Kuights of Labor. McNulty, who was a shoomaker of Shenand ab, cannot be found.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

Popular Reception of the Veto Message. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 .- Owing to the act that for the last two or three days the mmunity had been led to expect a veto of the bill to restrain immigration, and that aux- notes, the 500 to restrain immigration, and that aux- | notes, \$316,681,000; fractional currency, \$15,ioty on the subject had to some extent worm 986,416.67; grand total, \$392,997,432.67.

itself out, the actual receipt of the news failed to create any excitement in this city. It cannot, however, be argued from this that a universal feeling of deep regret and indignation does not exist thoughout the State and Pacific coast. All day dispatches have been pouring into the office of the Associated Press, giving voice to the sentiments of the press and people on the action of the Pressident, and thus far there are but three exceptions to the unanimity which has preexceptions to the unanimity which has pre-valled in these expressions, the only difference being in degree.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad. [Special dispatch to the Republican END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.

ARIZONA, March L. Seven thousand feet of track laid yesterday. J. H. STROBRIDGE, Chief of Construction,

[Special dispatch to the Republican.] END OF TRACK S. P. R. R., ARIZONA, March 2. Seventy-three hundred feet of track laid

J. H. STROBRIDGE. Chief of Construction. Fatal Affray. PHILADELPHIA, March 2.-This morning

ohn Baptiste Mozanta, an Italian, was struck on the head with a large glass pitcher by Antonio Riggio, also an Italian, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he will die. The

A Nevada Town Burned. REVO, NEV., March 2,-A fire here this orning destroyed the entire business portion of the town, the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000 with only \$150,000 insurance. Five persons were burned to death.

Public Debt Statement. The following is a recapitulation of the ofilcial statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Treasury Department at the close of business

Debt on which interest has ceased since materity ..... Total debt..... 2.418.561.863 g Total debt, principal and interest., 2,473,300,010 14 Total cash in the Treasury ..... 447,292,198 49 

crease of debt during month.... Arailable ands:
ash in the Treasury...... 417.292.478 49 Corrent liabilities: 

A Religious Protest. About one o'clock Sunday mornithe House was discussing the hour to which it would take a recess (Mr. Tucker suggesting midnight; Mr. Townsend, of New York, favoring an earlier hour, on the ground that he ing an earlier hour, on the ground that he could do without going to church, but could not do without sleep; Mr. Price proposing to adjourn till Monday morning on the ground that a Sunday session was not creditable, and Mr. Atkins insisting that it was absolutely necessary to meet in the evening in order that the bills might be enrolled), a respectable-looking, elderly gentleman stood up in the gallery, near by the clock, and lifting up his voice entered his protest against the descenation of the Sabbath, warning members that the God of

Total .....

Sabbath, warning members that the God of the Sabbath, warning members that the God of Heaven would punish them for dishonoring His holy day. He went on to quote from the Bible that "the wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." At this point the enthusiast's harangue was in-terrunted by one of the doorkeepers, who quietly lod him out of the gallery. He made no resistance, but went off satisfied that he had dispharmed a pions duty. discharged a pious duty. Nomiuntions.

The President sent the following nominations

o the Senate on Saturday : Andrew Burnham, of Massachusetts, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels, secondistrict: Lorenzo Crounse, to be collector of in terdal revenue, district of Nebraska; George H. Bishop, to be receiver of public moneys at Concordia, Kansas; James M. Haworth, of Kansas, to be Indian agent, Pawnee agency, Indian Territory; E. B. Turner, Alexander White, and A. B. Norton, to be United States white, and A. B. Norton, to be United States District Judges, northern district of Texas, Postmasters—J. Lewis Van Cleft, at Middle-town, N. Y., Mrs. Restalle S. Humes, at Abing-don, Va.; Henry R. Peass, at Vicksburg, Miss.; Peter C. Givon, at Wooster, Ohio; Joseph G. Bidamon, at Cauton, Ill.; Asa B. Myers, at Pera, Ind.: Thomas Murray, at Taraa City, Jowa; Western E. Wilkinson, at Seneca, Kan-

#### Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session Saturday night confirmed the following numbrations: Peter A. Williams, of Florida, to be marshal Foler A. Williams, of Florida, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida. Mrs. Rosalie S. Humes, to be deputy postmaster at Abingdou, State of Virginia, in place of Lewis U. Rose, whose nomination was rejected. Walter S. Cox, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. J. L. Meloy, to be postmaster at Carlisla P.

Capitol and Departmental Notes. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent, loan on Sat-urday amounted to \$194,650. Revenue receipts'on Saturday were -from in-ernal revenue, \$329,705.05; from customs,

\$530,431,25. The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Hartford, Conn., has been designated a de-pository of public money to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent.

loan of the United States, Suscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan during January and February aggregated \$240,005,850, and the 6 per cent, bonds called in during the same period to \$250,000,000, effecting an an-

nual saving in interest of \$4,000,000. Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes Outstanding electration of regar-tentior notes, and fractional currency: United States notes, new issue, \$17,614,188; United States notes, vertes 1809, \$128,502,140; United States notes, sories 1874, \$33,753,403; United States notes, series 1875, \$133,755,403; United States notes, series 1875, \$133,755,403; United States notes, series 1875, \$133,755,403;

# GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

A Batch of Cases Which Have Never Been Heard.

The Records in the District Attorney's Office -356 Indictments on the Criminal Docket Which Have Never Been Disposed Of-Accumulations During Three District Attorneys' Terms.

The Criminal Docket. The law creating an additional Judge for the Supreme Court of this District and proscribing certain rules to govern the court in bane will probably necessitate some charge in the assignment of justices to the nici prim Courts, and it may be some time before the judiciary finds itself in smooth running order. It will not take long, however, when restorday. Now nineyt-three miles east of the preliminaries are arranged, to bring matters down to a stendy and settled basis To-day Justice Hagner, one of the latest acquisitions to the bench, makes his appearance in and will preside over the Criminal Court. His coming has been pleasantly anticipated, and it is believed that this assignment will prove acceptable to all parties interested in the causes that are likely to come before him. His ability as a jurist is unquestioned and his impartality undoubted. Believing that the advent of a new Judge

Into this court would be the appropriate time to furnish to the public a status of the criminal docket, a reporter of THE REPUBLICAN has carefully searched the records and compiled those cases in which no final action has been taken.

It was a long and tedious cramination. It

It was a long and tedious examination. dates back to October, 1863, and embraces the time that Messra Carrington, Fisher, and Wells have occupied the office of United States Dishave occupied the office of United States District Attorney. It is found by actual count that 356 indictments, covering all kinds and grades of crime, stand upon the docket without having received the an ending. In addition to this there are sufficient appeal cases to swell the number of causes a waiting hearing in this court to fully 590. Of course in this large number there are many that can never reach a trial, and the reasons therefor are various. Some of the parties indicted have never been found; others may be dead; many have forfeited recognizance; several are now in the penitentiary in the different States, and in quite a number the prosecuting witnesses are beyond reach. Yet there are others that can and doubtless will be tried as soon as opportunity offers.

offers,

Ex-Governor H. H. Wells, the present Dis-Ex-Governor H. H. Wells, the present Distict Attorney, came into office September 4, 1875, and the record shows that he is giving a faithful account of his stewardship. During his term 1,055 cases have been tried in the Criminal Court—in 1876, 341; in 1877, 356, and in 1878, 358. Of this number about 80 per cent, were convictions, 5 per cent, disposed of by dismissal, and the balance were acquitted. In the Police Court, for the same period, by the District-Attorney's office there were 11, 147 cases disposed of—in 1876, 3,460; in 1877, 3,144, and in 1878, 3,270. It will be noticed how close the numbers keep to each other in each year.

The District-Attorney is allowed two assistants, and the actual days the office would have been in the courts during each year, if aggregated, would be as follows: In 1876, 628 days; in 1877, 600 days, and in 1878, 601 days. ### aggregated, would be as follows: In 1876, 628 days; in 1877, 690 days, and in 1878, 691 days.

#### ags: in 1877, 690 days, and in 1878, 691 days.

#### ags: in 1877, 690 days, and in 1878, 691 days.

#### ags: in 1877, 690 days, and sollows: \$20 for a trial before a jury, \$10 for a trial without a jury, and \$5 for each day's attendance upon court.

#### and \$5 for each day's attendance upon court.

#### amount of receipts has been as follows: In 1876, \$40,790; in 1877, \$40,470; in 1878, \$38,050; total, \$120,220.

Out of this the District Attorney is entitled to receive \$6,000 per annum for himself and \$4,000 for his assistants. There is now pending since he undertook the administration of the office 158 cases, including appeals from the the office 158 cases, including appeals from the Police Court. In a number of these the de-fendant is indicted more than once for the same offense, more than one crime growing out of the act committed. Of this list it is evident that not more than 100 of them can ever be

> be others are burglaries, robberies, and larce-The schedule appended below includes several familiar names, and some of them will probably bring to the mind recollections of exciting times now past. It will refresh the memory and let the public know the status of cases which have quietly been slumbering for cars, and supposed by many to have been terminated in some manner:

tried. About twenty of them are very impor-tant, six being homicides and two rapes while

SCHEDULE OF CASES,
William Sample, judicted October 23, 1863, for the
nursier of Michael Larkin. Never found.
Thomas Story, indicted March 14 and March 22,
864, and January 5, 1865, for forgery. On recogniance. nnes.
Thomas Quigley indicted January 17, 1876, for the
auriler of Cassius D. Armand. Never found.
Henry Turner, indicted March 22, 1860, for assault
(th intent to kill Samuel P. Hoover. Nou est.
Francis Cuddy, four indictments, May 18, 1865, for
ise farceny of horses. Non est.
Frederick Ellenbrook, four indictments, May 13,
850, for receiving studen proporty. Non est. Frequency Filentrons, four indictments, May 13, 855, for receiving stolen property. Non est. Eugene Frean, indicted November 13, 1985, for orgery. Non est. Alfred Riggins, indicted December 29, 1865, for our lary. Non est. William O. Ratchiffs, indicted January 8, 1865, two ones, for forgery of and issuing false papers. Non Faul Placide, indicted January 8, 1866, same of once. Non est. William O. Rateliffe, Paul Piacide, and William V. Jacobs, indicted January 8, 1868, for conspiracy

an Davis, indicted (two cases) March 20, or burglary. Non-est, lam Young, indicted July 3, 1868, for largery m est. Mary Blake, indicted July 5, 1866, for incomyon est. Patrick Lear, Indicted July 5, 1868, for farceny on est. Mary Monohan, indicina July 9, 1866, for larceny. R. Teel, indicted July 12, 1866, for assault. Non f. John Mace and Henry Hoffman, indicted July 12, 86, for burshary. Non-est. John Toison, indicted July 12, 1886, for robbery. n est. Jacob Bodson, indicted July 15, 1800, for forgery con est.

William Hickman, Indicted October 5, 1856, asault and hattery. Non est.

Michele Aunatasio, Indicted October 5, 1856, asault and hattery. Non est.

Henry Ward and Samual Ward, Indicted October

1860, hroeny. Non est. Saniel Glies, indicted October 18, 1868, larceny. enry Boyd, indicted October 18, 1866, larceny. Elizabeth Bryant, indicted October 19, 1866, lar-Non-est. Isil Jackson, indicted November 8, 1866, rob-Seta nember, indicated Sovember 17, 1866, lar-ceny. Non est.
Nicholas Boulin, indicted November 29, 1866, lar-ceny. Non est.
Samuel Paris, indicted November 23, 1866, lar-ceny. Non est.
Henry M. Hookey, indicted November 27, 1866, largery and larceny. Non est.
Henry Corprall, indicted January 21, 1867, receiv-ny states property. Non est.
Edward Hathaway, indicted January 24, 1867, ungalary. Non est. Edward Hathaway, indicted January 24, 1867, larglary, Non est.

Edama Disney, indicted March 11, 1867, larceny, fon est.

William Newton, indicted March 23, 1867, largery, Non est.

Horristra Wells, indicted March 25, 1867, keeping sawdy-house. Non est, William Mitchell, Indicted March 25, 1867, largery. Recognizative forfolded.

Robert Fisher, indicted March 27, 1867, burglary. Recognization forfolded. orfeited. Indicated April 19, 1867, assault and ent to kill. Non est, mon, indicated April 25, 1867, horse ealing. Non est. Chapman Dale and Seth Lunsford, indicted De-

lacetry. Non est, son, indicted December 5, 1867, late

est. Sholler, indicted December 5, 1807, lar-guizance forkited.

William Jones, indicted December II, 1867, for assault with intent to commit rape. Non est.
Eliwin K. Nevitt, indicted December 17, 1867, horse stealing. Not est.
Frank White, aims Frank Dolphey, indicted December 18, 1867, largeny. Not est.
Harver Lewis, indicted January 20, 1868, assault with intent to kill. Non est.
Teresa Taylor, indicted January 20, 1868, assault and battery. Recognizance sofeticed.
William Weimer, indicted January 22, 1868, assault and battery with intent to kill. Levi De Wolf, indicted January 22, 1868, assault and leatery with intent to kill. Recognizance forfeited. S. W. Grant, Indicted January 23, 1838, larceny. tecognizance forfaited.

John C. Hoyel, indicted January 25, 1868, assoult.
tecognizance forfeited. Recognizance forfeited,
John Kenrick, alias Charley McLaughliu, inlicted January 25, 1808, largeny and assault and
astery. Recognizance forfeited.
Nathaniel S. Morgan, indicted February 6, 1808,
bigamy. Recognizance forfeited.
Tinothy J. Hurley, indicted February 7, 1868, vis-

Mion of internal revenue law (seven cases). Con reed March 17, 1808; new trial granted August 7 Timothy J. Hurley, George Garber, and James IcCauhey, reindicted February 7, 1868, for remov-ag spirits from a distillery to other place than outded warshouse. Nonest. Edward M. Wagee, Indigled February 17, 1868. cony. Recognizance forfeited. Robert Johnson, Indicted March 7, 1868, assault.

Robert Johnson, indicted March 7, 1883, assault, Non est.

Emanuel Dodson and Frederick Mahoncy, in dieted March 10, 1893, parrolling and robbery. Recognizance of former forfeited, latter non est.

William P. Brashles, indicted March 20, 1868, lorgery.

Bulliam P. Brashles, indicted March 20, 1868, forgery.

Robert W. Bell, indicted March 20, 1868, forgery.

Robert W. Bell, indicted March 20, 1868, forgery.

Recognizance forfeited.

William Washington, indicted June 22, 1888, burglary. Recognizance forfeited.

Thomas Scott and Andrew Prott, indicted July 5, 1898, receiving stolen property. Non est.

John Kelly, indicted July 21, 1898, assault and battery with intent to kill. Recognizance forfeited.

Lemanuel Warner, Indicted July 21, 1898, larceny. Recognizance forfeited.

Emanuel Warner, Indicted July 21, 1898, larceny. Non est.

John W. Molden, indicted July 21, 1898, larceny. Non est.

John W. Molden, indicted July 21, 1898, larceny. Non est.

John W. Molden, indicted July 21, 1898, receiving and complete the parable of the lost sheep.

Rev. Richard R. Norris, of Dumbarton Street M. E. Church, Georgetown, preached his farewell sermon last evening, taking for his text Acta xx, 32. His theme was the source of strength and competite which the apostle commends the Church. He addressed the congre-

on est. John W. Molden, indicted August 1, 1868, perjury. Son et.

Burnett Johnson, indicted August 18, 1868, larceny. Recognizance forfeited.

Mary Ann Black, indicted Soptember 25, 1868, larceny. Non est.

Emma Richardson, indicted September 29, 1868, keeping bawdy-house. Recognizance forfeited.

Bernard Johnson, indicted November 4, 1868, larceny. Recognizance forfeited.

James Boll, indicted November 12, 1868, larcenyRecognizance forfeited.

Recognizance forfeited.

Mary Ringold indicted November 18, 1808 lar-

Mary Ringold, indicated November 18, 1808, larceny. Recognizance forfoliest.

John Robinson, indicated December 25, 1868, larceny. Recognizance forfoliest.

Charles Johnson, indicated December 18, 1868, assmit with intent to kills. Recognizance forfoliest.

William Butlor (three cases), indicated January 11,
1850, larceny. Recognizance forfoliest.

Georgia Schureman, indicated January 23, 1869,
(two cases), passing counterfest money. Continued
September 28, 1869.

Robert Harrod, indicated February 4, 1869, larceny.

Recognizance forfoliest.

James Brown, indicated March 5, 1869, assault and
battery. Noncest.

D. C. Bohnayer, indicated March 17, 1869, assault
and battery with intent to kill. Recognizance.

John J. Collins, alias James De Nay and James
Duncan, indicated March 20, 1869, burglary. Noncst.

Patrick Murphy, indicated March 24, 1869, assault
Patrick Murphy, indicated March 24, 1869, assault

St. Patrick Murphy, indicted March 24, 1869, assault and battery. Recognizance forficited. Charles H. Clarette (constable), indicted April 12, 889, malfeasance in office. Non est. Corintha Bogwell, indicted April 30, 1869, larceny. Recognizance forficied. Recognizance forfeited.

James Hutton, finiteted June 13, 1829, petit larceny. Recognizance forfeited.

George L. Hell, indicted June 15, 1839, assort and battery with intent to kill. Recognizance forfeited.

Benjamin Berkley, indicted July 1, 1859, grand larceny. Recognizance forfeited July 2, 1859, grand larceny, Recognizance forfeited.

James Rollins, indicted July 1, 1869, grand larceny; convicted June 28, 1859; sentenced 15 one year in the Albany pentientiary. July 2, verdict set aside and new trial granted. Recognizance.

Zacharins Smith, indicted July 8, 1869, petit larceny. James Widman, indicted July 15, 1869, grand lar-

resisting officer. Non sst.

John H. Bell, indicted October 27, 1869, assault and resisting officer. Recognizance forfeited.

John Norris, indicted November 17, 1869, robbery, decognizance forfeited, wherefore he claims the damages stated.

James Burnett, indicted November 25, 1869, assault and resisting officer. Recognizance George R. Kendrick, alias iscorge McKenney, indicted Dacember 2, 1859, bigamy. The United States not being ready for trial, the defendant is released on his own recognizance.

James Fleicher, indicted November 5, 1869, embezzlement. Recognizance forfeited.

Buck Shorter, indicted April 19, 1870, petit larceny. Recognizance forfeited June 21, resulted June 23.

Thomas B. Neal, indicted April 12, 1870, grand larceny. Recognizance forfeited.

Albert Kenney, indicted April 11, 1870, grand larceny. Recognizance forfeited.

A. M. Robbins, indicted May 3, 1873, false prefered. mse. Non est. John D Sleep, indicted May 5, 1870, rape. Bench carrant is need. warrant issued.

John Hornihan, indicted July 7, 1870, resisting ofleer. Recognizance forfolded.

Thomas Jaukson, indicted September 25, 1870, asault with intent to kill. Recognizance forfolded.

Remitted Juno 5.

Esmitted June 5.

Silas Burke, indicted December 7, 1870, grand largely. Recognizance forfeited.

Augustus L. Evans and Joseph Hardy, indicted Thomas A Kiyler, indicted March 9, 1871, grand largely. Recognizance forfeited and satisfied.

Jahn Mortiner, indicted March 14, 1871, grand largely. Recognizance forfeited.

George Wolls, indicted March 22, 1871, murder.

Recognizance forfeited.

George Wolls, indicted March 22, 1871, murder.

William D. Davis, indicted June 27, 1871, false retenses. Recognizance forfeited.
Thomas Crokley, Michael Ryan, James Welch, ames Carberry, and John Crokley, Indicted September 18, 1871, assault with intent to kill, Benniz Toomey, Indicted September 21, 1871, antidaughter. Recognizance, Aaron Picard, indicted September 19, 1871, far-re-John Rodgers, indicted December 5, 1871, grand recay. Recognizate forfeited.
William Hill, Indicted November 19, 1871, grand crony. Recognizates forfeited.
Hattle Moore, Indicted December 8, 1871, grand Hattle Moore, Indicted December 8, 1871, grand receiv. Recognitatives William Newton, indicted February 12, 1872, marrir 1 surroutdered by his surely February 8, No received from that thine. Elias Robinson, indicted April 1, 1872, assault thintent to kill barglary and lareeny, Bench grant Issued April 1, Moore, indicted April 1, 1872, grand receiv. Non est. Marcus P. Norton, indicted April 1, 1872, forgery

cognisance forfelied.

Africa Barnes, indicated June 3, 1872, grand large, Continued Nevember 29, 1872,

Finishly Rodgers and George Rodgers, assault d lastery, Folice Court case, Reinstated on class Nevember 24, 1872,

harles Bonnett, Indicted June 26, 1872, manufacture Recognisance sughter. Recognizance.
Phomas Sowell, indicted June 21, 1872, assault th intent to kill. Non est.
Julius Welch, indicted September 30, 1872, rob-Nou est. orge W. Taylor, indicted September 50, 1872, fram Padgett, Indicted October 1, 1872, murder. filliam Padgett, Indicted October 1, 1892, married cognizance, and McCullough, indicted December 10, 1872, and with intent to kill. Convicted January 7, 3; new trial granted January 11, 1872, sames Groves, alias Black Jim, Indicted Decem-11, 1872, burglary and larceny. Non-est, sorge Burnett, indicted February 28, 1873, resist-collect Young, indicted March 11, 1873, assault lik intent to commit rape. Recognizance for the John Lyden, indicted March 13, 1878, murder, argo H. Leidner, indicted March 22, 1873, bur-Recognizance, sel Bennett appeal April 26, 1873, from Po-tert, for assault and battery. Recognizance offed.
Sim Lynch, indicated June 30, 1873, assault with nit to kill. Recognizance.
Illiam Berman, assault and battery June 29, appeal. Recognizance forfelded.
Ichael F. Andrews, indicated June 25, 1873, rob-

lam Butler, indicted June 25, 1873, larceny,

[ Continued on Fronth Page.]

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Churches, Courts, and Business Associations.

Sermons in the Churches Yesterday - A Heavy Penalty for Carclessness Demandedlifteen Thousand Dollars the Value of an Arm-The Livorce Market-Mexican War Veterans, &c.

In the Caurches. The seventh and last of the series of special rmons on "Unitarian Affirmations" was delivered yesterday morning at All Souls' Church by Rev. S. R. Calthorp, of Syracuse, N. Y., who spoke on the subject of "The Future Life," Heaven and hell alike, the speaker said, are the results of the same law of cause and consequences, and are as eternal as that law. The law of disease is the law of hell. All great

our work.

Rev. Dr. De La Matyr, Congressman-elect, preached an able sermon in McKendree Church yesterday, taking as a basis of his discourse the parable of the lost sheep.

Rev. Richard R. Norris, of Dunbarton Street M. E. Church, Georgetown, preached his farewell sermon last evening taking for his text Acts xx, 32. His theme was the source of strength and comfort to which the apostle commends the Church. He addressed the congregation with great earnestness, thanking them for the support he had received.

Divarce.

Justice MacArthur has granted a decree for divorce to Polly Chase from her husband David Chase, with permission to resume her maiden name, Polly Bradley. The complainant, through her counsel, Mrs. Belva A. Lock-wood, filed her bill in December last. The parties were married at the Fifth Baptist Church, in this city, by Rev. John H. Brooks, December 30, 1869, and lived together until December 25, 1875, when he deserted her and went to live with a woman named Jennie Lewis, on Sixteenth street northwest, and has

Lewis, on Sixteeuth street northwest, and has columbited with her ever since as his wife, for which reason his wife sought divorce.

Mr. W. T. Johnson, as solicitor for Peter P. Bergeron, last Saturday filed a bill for divorce from his wife, Martha A. Bergeron. The parties were married in this city November 9, 1874, by Rev. J. Coombs, and the charge against her is infidelity to her marriage vows.

The same atterney is preparing for Elizabeth Jones a petition for divorce from her husband, Nelson Jones. They were married in Norfolk, Va., July 9, 1894, and came to the District to reside the following December, Four children have been the fruits of that marriage. She complains that for the past two years she has not only been compelled to take care of herself, but provide food and clothing for the children, he failing to contribute in any manner to their support. for the children, he failing to contribute in any manner to their support.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Wanted for a Lost

Jonathan P. Allen, by his counsel, Mr. W. T. James Widman, indicted July 15, 1849, grand larceny. Recognizance forfeited.

B. H. Moses, alias Cacero Cummingham, indicted July 22, 1869, false protones. Recognizance for feited.

Julius Visser, indicted August 15, 1869, assault and hattery. Recognizance for feited.

Henry Johnson, indicted September 15, 1869, petty larceny. Recognizance for feited.

Patricl Cole, nilas John Kelly, indicted September 21, 1869, assault with lutent to commit rape. Recognizance for feited.

Thomas Siack, indicted October 12, 1869, grand larceny. Non est.

John lited indicted October 27, 1869, assault and resisting officer. Non 284.

John lited indicted October 27, 1869, assault and resisting officer. Non 284.

Mexican War Veterans.

The regular monthly meeting of our local association of survivors of 1846 in the Mexican war was held Saturday evening, General J. W. Denver presiding and A. M. Kenaday sceretary. Two now members were added to the colls, Henry B. Robertson and Jacob Bowers, of this city. The usual routine business was disposed of. The sucretary of the association made a very interesting statement regarding the passage of the amendment to pension the survivors of the Mexican war by the Senate, and said there was little doubt of its passing the House before adjournment by an over-whelming vote of both parties,

Funeral of Mr. William Cleary. The funeral of Mr. William Cleary took

grocery business. At the church requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fortune. The attending clergy were the Rev. Fathers Stonestreet, Kelly, Jonkins, president of Gog-saga College: O'Kane, of Alexandria; Mul-lally, vice-president of Georgetown University; Roccofort, and Rochfort. Rev. Father Cleary, son of the decased, performed the burnal ser-vices. The remains were interested at Mental vices. The remains were interred at Mount Olivet Cemetery. The deceased was the bether of Mr. James K. Cleary, of the firm of Hume, Cleary & Co. The pallbearers were Mesars, E. Kurtz Johnson, William A. Fenwick, J. T. Handerson, Matthew Goddard, R. Bartle, and Mr. Yentman.

The German Workingmen's Assembly, The German Workingmen's Assembly last Saturday evening elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing six months; President, G. W. Spier; secretary, E. Schmidt; tressurer, C. F. Noske; directors, H. Kirchs nor and H. H. Bergmann, and delegates to the National Workingmen's Assembly, O. Heidermann, G. Wild, and E. Hadelka. 'The report of the secretary showed the union to be in a flourishing condition, both in finances and members. S. Friedman, who was recently exited from Germany for his socialistic views, delivered an address before the union last evening on "Bismarck and Socialism." The half was crowded and the small was recorded. hall was crowded, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by rounds of applicuse for his criticisms of the rulers of the German Em-Dire. A Window Smitsher Arrested.

About four o'cleck yesterday morning Officer Columbus noticed a man leaning against the rindow of Mr. Thomas Russell's store, on the Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets northwest, who acted in a suspicious manner. He interrogated him as to his business, and, receiving evadve replies, concluded to arrest him as a suspicious character. As the man moved away from the window several pleces of plate-glass fell to the ground, and it was discovered that the entire pane of glass had been broken. The man was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station, where he gave his name as W. S. Campbell, and stated that he belonged in Dover, Del. It was subsequently acceptained that his real mame was Caldwell and that the takes here were really a secretary of the ion est.

Samuel Taylor indicted June 25, 1879, receiving that the glass broken was valued at \$35. Judge tolen property. Non est.

Land that the glass broken was valued at \$35. Judge Suell will have an interview with him this